

PRESIDENT'S ENLISTMENT ORDER

Issued Yesterday—Seven Colonels and Eight Majors Named by the President.

STATE LINES OBLITERATED

And Recruiting Stations Will be Opened in Every State and Territory.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for service in the Philippines was published today and seven more colonels to command the regiments were appointed. There are yet two colonels to be designated. Eight majors also were named. The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet. Recruiting stations will be open in every state and territory, and as fast as the men are enlisted they will be sent to the regiments to be assigned to companies. State lines are obliterated, and the men first enlisting will be the first to be mustered in. The assignment to companies will be by the officer commanding and he will be at liberty to organize a company composed of men from one state if he finds it convenient and practicable. The organization of the ten regiments in this country will not make any difference to the organization of regiments in the Philippines by General Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth inclusive, and will be numbered Thirty-sixth upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines. The regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines will increase the army by 600 officers and 17,000 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by General Otis.

The colonels appointed to-day are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of the regiments. Some officers are now in the city and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiments.

The regiments will be organized according to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, and will consist of fifty officers and 1,300 enlisted men each.

Districts for recruiting designated regiments are announced as follows:

Districts for Recruiting.

Twenty-sixth regiment, Plattsburg barracks, New York; The New England states, excepting Connecticut and the portion of the state of New York north of the 42d degree of latitude.

Twenty-seventh regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania; The state of Connecticut, the portion of the state of New York south of the 42d degree of latitude, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

Twenty-eighth regiment, Camp Meade, Pa.; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Twenty-ninth regiment, Fort McPherson, Ga.; South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirtieth regiment, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Thirty-first regiment, Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Thirty-second regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Thirty-third regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; State of Texas.

Thirty-fourth regiment, Fort Logan, Colorado; Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and Arizona and New Mexico.

Thirty-fifth regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and Alaska.

The term of service will be for the period ending June 30th, 1901, and these enlistments may be made "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

Colonels Appointed.

The President has appointed the following colonels of the volunteer regiments: Major James M. Bell, First cavalry; Captain James S. Pettit, First infantry, better known as colonel of the Fourth Immunes; Captain Edward E. Hardin, who was colonel of the Second New York volunteers in the war with Spain; Captain L. A. Craig, Sixth cavalry; Captain Luther R. Hare, Seventh cavalry; Major William A. Kobbé, Captain Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth infantry.

The assignment of the volunteer colonels to regiments will be as follows: Twenty-sixth, Rice; Twenty-seventh, Bell; Twenty-eighth, Pettit; Twenty-ninth, Hardin; Thirtieth, Gardner; Thirty-second, Craig; Thirty-third, Hare; Thirty-fifth, Kobbé. The man designated for lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-fifth regiment will organize it and take it to the Philippines, when Colonel Kobbé will assume command.

Some of the Requirements.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments the field and staff officers, including medical officers and captains of companies will be assembled at regimental rendezvous, as hereafter designated for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, and hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care and

assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental and physical fitness, and capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large, men for service in these volunteer regiments whose enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments. In view of the probable severe service of these regiments and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted.

Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Captain John M. Neill, Fourth cavalry, and the officer has been ordered to be dismissed from the military service. He was recently convicted by court-martial of violations of the army regulations in connection with his administration of the affairs of the mess fund of his company and other financial matters. He was stationed at the Presidio at San Francisco at the time of his suspension from duty.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE

To the Volunteers in the Philippines. Col. Hawkins' Promotion.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President to-day found an opportunity in connection with the visits to the white house of a Pennsylvania delegation to express in a semi-public manner his appreciation of the services of the volunteer forces in the Philippines archipelago. The delegation was headed by Governor Stone, and was composed of twenty-five or thirty influential citizens. They called in connection with the homecoming of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, which is now on its way across the Pacific. The delegation went to the white house to prefer a request that Colonel Hawkins be promoted to a brigadier generalship.

Replying, the President said that no citizen of the country could have a higher appreciation than he of the exceptional services and patriotic self-sacrifice of the state troops in the Pacific islands. "I should," he said, "like to have an opportunity to take by the hand and thank every individual member of the volunteer forces for remaining in the Philippines and assisting in the work there beyond the time required of them by the terms of their enlistment."

He added that he would make an effort to arrange the itinerary of his western trip so as to be in Pittsburgh at the time of the arrival of the Pennsylvania boys, and take part in the reception to be tendered them.

With reference to the promotion of Colonel Hawkins, the President said he was glad to give the recognition provided there were no military obstacles.

Pennsylvania's Heroes.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, Mayor Diehl, of Pittsburgh, Assistant Postmaster General Schallenberger, with a large delegation of Pittsburgh citizens, called on Adjutant General Corbin today and made arrangements to have the Tenth volunteer infantry, now in the Philippines, brought to Pittsburgh for muster out. The regiment will be practically discharged at San Francisco and will be paid while en route to Pittsburgh. The citizens of Pittsburgh have agreed to bring the regiment home by special train, and the soldiers will save all their travel pay allowance from San Francisco to their homes.

Wheeler to go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler was today ordered to report to General Otis at Manila for service in the Philippine Islands.

General Wheeler is much pleased with his assignment to the Philippines. "I believe now that the rebellion is on, that it should be stamped out," he said to-night. "The sooner it is done the better it will be for the Philippines as well as for the United States. Every loyal American should support the administration in its efforts to determine the strife and to set up a good government in the Philippines. I am glad to be able to lend my aid to the government at this time when it is in need of support."

TWO MORE SIGNATURES

To Amalgamated Scale—Tin Plate Officials Leave for Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Two more important concerns have signed the Amalgamated Association wage scale. They are the Oil Well Supply Company, operating the old Elba iron works and the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Company, at Woods Run, Allegheny. The last named has been operated as a non-union mill for several years. The plant, which was closed on Friday night, will be started on Monday.

Secretary John Williams and Vice President William S. Collier, of the Amalgamated Association, and the members of the tin-plate workers' wage committee, left to-night for Chicago, to attend the second conference on the tin-plate scale to-morrow morning. A settlement is confidently expected.

STRIKES OVER

At Spang Chalfant & Co., and Moorhead Brothers & Co's Mills.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—Word comes from Etta to-night that the strike at the Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s mill at Etta, which has been in progress since Thursday last, was ended to-day, when all of the dissatisfied puddlers returned to work. The firm has not and says it will not sign the scale and that the strikers returned of their own free will.

Sharpshooters reports the strike at Moorhead Bros. & Company's mill at Sharpshooters, is practically over. Several more of the strikers returned to work yesterday, making in all about twenty-five who have returned during the past two days. About forty of them have secured work in other mills, thus leaving about twenty men still out and it is probable that these will soon return to their former positions or else secure work elsewhere.

MRS. DREYFUS IN BETTER SPIRITS

On Leaving Her Husband Yesterday—The Gaping Crowd is Dispersed.

HER TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

General Inspection of Artillery Takes Place To-day, and Something May Happen.

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RENNES, France, July 6.—Mme. Dreyfus on leaving the prison to-day, appeared in much better spirits than yesterday. It was evident that her conversation with her husband had been of a more cheerful nature. A large crowd had gathered in the hope of witnessing her arrival and departure, but the gendarmes cleared the streets adjacent to the prison and the spectators caught only a passing glimpse of her as she drove rapidly in a closed carriage, to the residence of Mme. Godard.

The latter left her house to-day and took up quarters temporarily at the residence of a relative in another part of the town, in order to allow the Dreyfus family full freedom in using her mansion.

From a point overlooking the prison, the correspondent of The Associated Press saw Captain Dreyfus emerge into the court yard to-day for an hour's exercise. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and wore a soft felt hat. He walked slowly across the yard, with his hands in the pockets of his jacket. His head was slightly bent forward, so that it was impossible to see the features.

As he crossed the yard he was preceded and followed by a prison ward. The trio passed through an outer door leading to a garden in the center of the prison, where Dreyfus takes exercise, and disappeared.

General Beggassiere arrived to-day and will hold to-morrow a general inspection of the artillery, of which the garrison is mainly composed, but as the review ground is outside of the town, there is little likelihood of any untoward incident, although anything is possible, as the population of Rennes, while calm at present, includes a large proportion of anti-Dreyfusites.

SILVER FANATICS

Of the Democratic Party to Meet in Chicago, July 20.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 6.—The organization committee of the League of Bimetallist Clubs of the Ohio Valley today sent out circulars to all states, inviting Democrats to meet at noon, Thursday, July 20, at the Palmer House in Chicago, to devise plans for a more thorough organization, especially in the pivotal states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. The Democratic national committee will meet at the Palmer House, July 20.

The circular is signed by Judge James P. Tarvin, chairman, and Allen W. Clark, secretary, and concludes as follows: "The committee is inviting to this meeting Democrats all over the country who are known to favor the re-adoption of the platform of 1896, without an omission; and who are opposed to anything in the nature of a compromise or a concession as to any principle involved in that platform. The league which appointed this committee is particularly and primarily interested in the cause of bi-metalism at 16 to 1, and will work especially for its advancement, though it is assumed that the new convention will also declare against trusts and imperialism."

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

What Features the Revised Proposals Will Contain.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—The revised proposal regarding the institution of a permanent court of arbitration, which will be submitted to the committee to-morrow, consists of fifty-six articles. Those regarding the constitution of the court itself are substantially identical with Sir Julian Pauncetote's original project.

Clause 23 is interesting, in that it provides that each signatory power shall designate within three months following the ratification not more than four persons recognized as competent to deal with questions of international law who are ready to accept the office of arbitrators. The bureau will keep a list of the nominees who will be entitled to sit as members of the court and will report to the signatory powers all modifications therein. Two or more powers can designate the same member. Members will be nominated for six years and eligible to re-nomination. In case of the death or the retirement of a member of the court, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original nomination.

Striking Contrasts.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 6.—The two extreme results of the search for gold in Alaska were presented in strong contrast to-day, when the steamer City of Topeka arrived from the north. Miners from Dawson walked down the gang plank, trembling under the weight of the gold dust they carried, while miners from Copper River staggered from weakness and disease contracted in the terrible north. The Klondikers were new suits and those from Copper River were still in the blanket clothes worn when they left civilization and nearly every one had a roll of blankets under his arm.

Robert Bonner Dead.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York Ledger, and owner of famous horses, died at his home in this city at 7:40 to-night. Mr. Bonner had been ill for some months, but was able to be about until about ten days ago. Death was due to a general breaking down of the system. There were with him when he died Robert Edwin Bonner and Francis Bonner, his sons; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bonner, son and daughter-in-law and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ford, daughter and son-in-law.

TEXAS FLOODS.

Some Pitiable Stories Told of the Distress and Suffering of the People—Property Loss Enormous.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 6.—James Collinson, superintendent of machinery for the Santa Fe railroad, arrived in Galveston on the last through train the road has been able to run. The Brazos river at Rosenberg is running wild, Mr. Collinson says, but with regard to the ultimate damage he is very optimistic. He thinks the damage has been greatly overestimated and that the loss to crops in the bottom will be counterbalanced by the increased yield on the uplands. He left at noon on a special train for the flooded district, carrying provisions for the destitute.

At Sunnyvale, twelve miles from Brookshire, the Brazos river is ordinarily two hundred yards wide. About parallel with this and two and a half miles away is Elm creek, which is seldom over thirty feet wide, and in mid-summer often dry. The two streams are separated by low bottom lands and are now united, making a river between five and six miles wide and from sixty to seventy feet deep. Along the current people were rescued yesterday in a skiff from Houston. The people were demolishing their sheds and outhouses and making boats that they used. Cattle were resting their heads in the boughs of trees and making a pitiable struggle for existence. At one point two houses were seen coming down the stream. In one of them was a man and two women, and on the other a woman and five children were clinging for life and calling for help. One of the houses was a fine two-story affair and the other was a smaller dwelling. They passed on with the foaming current and may have struck an obstruction and been smashed to pieces or found their way into the Gulf.

Twenty-five row boats, manned and provisioned, left here to-day for the section overflooded to assist in saving life and property.

Governor Sayres has been asked by Representative W. H. Ellis to call a special session of the legislature to relieve the distress.

The Santa Fe main line trains have been abandoned between Galveston and the Brazos river. Trains west of the river are running on schedule time. The Southern Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad bridges across the Brazos river are reported to have been swept away this morning.

Reports from a special correspondent of the News indicates that while the property loss by the recent floods have been enormous, the loss of life has been greatly exaggerated. According to the News only two lives have been lost in the lower Brazos flood. Every year the Brazos and Colorado valleys suffer from inundations. The Brazos is falling rapidly in the central part of the state, the scene of last week's flood. The war department has authorized Governor Sayres to distribute 10,000 army rations among the flooded sufferers. The rations to be furnished the governor from San Antonio. These rations will be distributed at Wallis, Sealey, Richmond, Rosenberg, Thompson, Dunke, Arcola, Fulshear, Chenango, Columbia, Velasco, Navasota, Calvert, Hearne, Bryan and Brenham. In addition to the war department rations, Houston and Galveston have sent several carloads of groceries into the flooded district. It is believed there is now food enough in transit to feed the negro until the waters receded and they can return to plantation work.

FURIOUS CYCLONE.

Strikes Nebraska—One Person Killed.

Many Buildings Wrecked.

AINSWORTH, Neb., July 6.—A cyclone passed Ainsworth two miles to the north yesterday afternoon, killing one woman and tearing houses, barns, fences and bridges into kindling wood. The cyclone seemed to form about fifteen miles northwest of Ainsworth. The motion of the funnel-shaped cloud was distinct and was witnessed by the entire population.

Its first destructive work was on the farm of John Strohm, four miles north-west of Ainsworth, demolishing everything in sight. Luckily the family took to a cave and no one was injured. It struck the house of William Lockmiller, a mile to the right. Mrs. Lockmiller had sought refuge in the cellar with three small children. Her oldest son, now coming, and fearing he might be killed in the barn where he was working, Mrs. Lockmiller started to call him just as the cyclone reached them. As she arrived at the door the house was moved from its foundation and she was crushed into a lifeless mass. The children, however, were unhurt, the wind doing no further damage than moving the house a few feet, tearing off a portion of the roof and hurling the portions a distance away.

The farm of Rev. T. W. DeLong, about two miles north of town, was next visited. Here the funnel remained almost stationary for a few moments, while its tail swung around to the east of the house, striking the stable, corn crib and sheds and whirling them in a confused mass over the prairie to the north, leaving the house intact. A moment later, however, it enveloped the house in a cloud and when it cleared away not even the foundation was left standing. Rev. Mr. DeLong and family, consisting of wife and three children, had taken refuge in the cellar and were unhurt.

A little later the storm reached a farm house belonging to George Brown, tenanted by Charley Trotter. Here it made so complete a wreck of the house that not a vestige of it remained. Fortunately Mr. Trotter and family had left home for Ainsworth, a short time previous. James Strohm, a farmer living a few hundred yards away, seeing the storm approaching, with his family took refuge in Mr. Trotter's cave, and though within a few feet of the demolished house, were uninjured. The last place visited was an untenanted house belonging to W. H. Hurling, of Ainsworth, a mile further on. The wreck was complete here. At this point the cyclone dissolved in a black cloud.

Becker Found Guilty.

CHICAGO, July 6.—August Becker, the stock yards butcher, to-day was found guilty of the murder of his first wife. His punishment was fixed at death. Mrs. Rachel Becker disappeared last January, and two weeks later Becker married seventeen-year-old Ida Sutherland. When Becker was arrested he confessed to having killed his first wife in a fit of anger. In order to dispose of the body he said he cut it up and boiled it piece by piece. While on trial he denied all this, and claimed his father-in-law Sutherland did the killing.

No Fusion.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 6.—Mortimer C. Rankin, chairman of the Populist national central committee, stated to-day that the Populists would not form a fusion with the Democrats for the coming campaign. He said that the Populists will hold their national convention one month prior to either the Democratic or Republican conventions.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SUCCESS.

Immense Crowds Swarm all Over Detroit—Fully 20,000 Delegates Present.

MEETING PLACES CROWDED.

Services Held in two Tents Last Evening—Arbitration and Mormonism Discussed.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Both of the great main tents owned by the United Society of Christian Endeavor were used to-night, for the first time during the eighteenth international convention, and they contained their full quota of 15,000, and as usual hundreds of others who failed to secure admittance, patiently occupied "standing room" all around the outer edges. Many visiting delegations from long distances came in to-day swelling the number of strangers delegates, it is believed, beyond the 20,000 mark. The convention days are essentially days of song. Although to-night the united choir was divided between the two tents, there being little diminishment in the volume of song or much in the number of the singers in each. As for the audiences their spiritual enthusiasm expanded with the passage of the hours. Yesterday there was little street enthusiasm. To-day the Endeavorers honored the invitation of the mayor of Detroit to sing. Street car loads of them went frequently along the streets singing as they went; many groups sang by the wayside, aside from those who joined the squads of noon-day workers in business houses and factories. They sang at the afternoon rallies and sang this evening en route to the night gatherings, sang with redoubled vigor after again assembling, and then sang their way home.

Ten thousand people crowded into Tent Williston for this evening's exercises. The decorations of Tent Williston are similar to those which embellish Tent Endeavor and fully as elaborate. President Clark presided over the meeting and P. S. Foster, of Washington, was musical director. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. E. Strong, of Jackson, Mich., and the ten minutes of quiet meditation and prayer by Rev. Clarence Eberman, of Lancaster, Pa. The two principal addresses in Tent Williston were delivered by Rev. John E. Pounds, of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, the former on "Dollars and Duty," and the latter on "Satan and Cities." Both were listened to with undivided attention by the great audience and bursts of applause were frequent.

War Against War.

In Tent Endeavor the principal address of the evening was by Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, of Chicago. His subject was "War against War." In part he said:

"The recent assembling at the Hague of the peace conference called by the czar of Russia to consider specific topics relating to the general subject of war, and the fresh impulse which the deliberations of this conference have given to the hope that methods less sanguinary than the battle-field and the sword conflict may soon be devised and accepted for settling international disputes, which seem to make both the hours and the occasions eminently suitable for pressing home upon the hearts and consciences of all lovers of humanity the high claims of arbitration."

"The question of arbitration naturally divides itself into two subordinate questions. Is arbitration desirable? To this question, there can be but one answer. If justice, or anything like an approximation to justice can be secured by submitting the cases in controversy to the honest judgment of disinterested parties, if aggression can be warded off and the rights of the people to their territory can be maintained; if freedom and the precious opportunity of freedom can be either held or won by this process, then the method of arbitration must be conceded by all well disposed persons, to be preferable to their method of war. As it is better for individuals to settle their difficulties in this quiet way than to resort to blows or rush into court, so it is much better for communities of individuals to fall back on this same simple, natural plan."

"Here falls a question which a study of the subject in hand forces upon us. Is arbitration practicable? Unquestionably arbitration is desirable. The consideration just brought forward in support of this view, and the many more which might be advanced, would seem to settle this point beyond all controversy. Few things indeed, in the sphere of international relation can be imagined which are so desirable as finding out and applying some method other than a resort to deadly encounters on battle-fields and high seas, by which the privileges of liberty and the ends of righteousness and the objects in general which make for the welfare of humanity can be secured. Is arbitration this method? Can the scheme of settling differences between nations by referring the matters in controversy to disinterested parties for decision be worked? "There are two answers to this question. First, it is fair to presume that in the course of time and the progress of events, some method similar in its spirit and aim to this method of arbitration would be hit upon to reconcile differences between nations and hold people in the bonds of mutual good will. Considering what the horrors of war always have been, and what they still are, and must be so long as war continues, and considering that man is a

creature of intelligence and conscience, and under the guidance of divine Spirit, might well be expected some more rational and humane way of reaching satisfactory conclusions and disputed points than fighting to the death. There could be no other thought than that the rude and brutal savagery of war would sooner or later give way to a better plan of composing alienations and adjusting conflicting claims."

The Mormon Question.

"The Mormon question," was touched by Dr. W. M. Padon, of Salt Lake City, who made a bitter personal attack upon Congressman Roberts. Dr. Padon insisted that a majority of the people of Utah believe in polygamous marriage and that beyond doubt such marriages are still being consummated. He charged Mr. Roberts with being an especially flagrant type of polygamist and asserted that in his election as a lawmaker had risen an issue which Christians are bound to meet. He closed with exhortation to all Endeavorers to join (through their congressmen) in bringing about the deposition of Utah's new congressman.

Frederick A. Wallis, of Hopkinsville, Ky., outlined progress of "Our prison work," and urged the interest, prayer and active work of Christian Endeavor people in behalf of prisoners.

William Shaw, treasurer of the United Society, made a hit in his appeal for "Boating Christian Endeavor." Said he: "The heroic dead of Havana and the living heroes of Manila have called out attention to the heroic stuff of which our troops are made, but long before this, our Christian Endeavor had appreciated the possibility of our sailor boys, and Antoinette P. Jones brought Christian Endeavor to the sailor and succeeded in enlisting Jack in the navy of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Among the announcements of the evening was a change in the place of holding the morning "quiet hour," which had outgrown the largest armory in the city, and will to-morrow be transferred to Tent Endeavor. The combined Junior rally will also be held in Tent Endeavor. (For morning proceedings see sixth page.)

NARROW ESCAPE

Of the Former King of Serbia—Four Shots Were Fired at him Without Effect.

BELGRADE, Serbia, July 6.—Former King Milan, father of King Alexander of Serbia, narrowly escaped assassination here this evening. The would-be murderer is under arrest. He fired four revolver shots, one of which slightly grazed his majesty, another wounding in the hand Adjutant Lukitch, who was with him.

At the time the attack was made, about half-past six, King Milan was driving through Michael street in an open carriage.

The would-be assassin is about twenty-eight years old, and has not yet been identified by the police.

On his return to the palace King Milan received the congratulations of the members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps upon his escape.

Later in the evening King Alexander drove through Michael street, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

No Revolution in Bulgaria.

PARIS, July 6.—A dispatch received here to-day from a semi-official agency at Sofia characterizes as absolutely false and deliberately misleading statements published abroad on the subject of disturbances at Sofia, and particularly the reports that the palace of Prince Ferdinand has been surrounded by troops. Perfect tranquility and the most complete order, according to this dispatch, reign at Sofia and throughout the country. It is added that Prince Ferdinand started yesterday for Euxinograd by way of Varna, with his mother and other members of his family.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Agreement Arrived at Which Seems Satisfactory to All.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, July 6.—The Volksraad sat in secret session, to-day President Kruger and the negotiators from the Orange Free State being present. It is understood that an agreement was reached to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers prior to 1890, and to other classes of residents within seven years, the naturalization clause to be optional. These proposals will be debated in open session to-morrow. Although Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of Great Britain, demanded at the Bloemfontein conference that a residence of five years should be a qualification for the franchise, it is believed that terms said to have been agreed upon to-day in the Volksraad might be acceptable to the Uitlanders if suitable guarantees were given for the execution of the promised reforms.

LONDON, July 7.—The Times this morning announces that several officers, including Brevel Colonel Robert Stephenson, Smythe Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards, Captain Lord Edward Cecil (fifth son of the marquis of Salisbury), of the Grenadiers, and Lieutenant, the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy (second son of Baron Sudeley) of the Royal Horse Guards, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa, to organize the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

Additional special service officers," says the Times, "are likely to be sent out during the next few days; and the commander in chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail."

Backward Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 6.—At a popular election held here to-day a proposition to issue \$50,000 of bonds for street and sewerage improvement purposes was defeated by a decisive vote.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Increasing cloudiness Friday; threatening and showers Saturday; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Threatening and warmer Friday; showers Saturday; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 71° 2 p. m. 81° 7 p. m. 70° 11 p. m. 60° Changeable.